

## ARMED RANGERS FROM ARIZONA QUELL RIOTERS

Strikers Dispersed When Mexican Governor Invited Americans to Cross Border.

## FLED TO THE HILLS WHEN HELP ARRIVED

First Reports of the Number Killed Exaggerated, But Property Loss Is Heavy.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 2.—The riot, which for a time threatened to result in the massacre of scores of Americans at Cananea, has been quelled by prompt responses to calls for aid on Americans along the international line, and the prompt action of the Mexican authorities. Although the situation at Cananea still has its alarming features, Governor Yzabel is confident that he has broken the backbone of the riot.

The leaders of the disturbance are being gathered in as fast as possible, and will be immediately shot. Colonel Kosteritzky and a large force of rurales, who happened to be en route from Magdalena to Cananea overland, reached Cananea Saturday morning and were of great service in quelling the riots. They have been sent into the hills to search for rioters who have fled, with instructions to shoot them on sight.

**Rioters Fled to Hills.**

Gen. Luis Torres, the famed Yaqui Indian fighter, with 1,000 troops, would have reached Cananea this noon but for a freight wreck which delayed his special train at Fairbanks, Ariz.

Epes Randolph, who left Tucson on a special train at 11 o'clock this morning, reached Cananea at 4 o'clock this afternoon and immediately wired his officers here that telegraphic communication with Naco had been restored and that the railroad company had suffered practically no damage. According to Randolph less than fifty of the rioters were killed, while less than a dozen Americans lost their lives.

The loss to the Cananea company from the buildings and lumber yards, to which the rioters applied the torch or dynamite, will exceed \$500,000.

## Americans Saved the Day.

Governor Yzabel would hardly have been able to cope with the rioters and preserve order today but for the American volunteers who joined him at Naco this morning. The presence of a force of fully 400 armed Americans, in addition to the armed American population of the camp had a good effect on the rioters from the start and the leaders began to desert.

The American volunteers from Bisbee, Douglas and Naco gathered their arms and assembled at Naco last night during the great excitement caused by the first reports of rioting, but were unable to cross the line until Governor Yzabel arrived this morning, when they joined his force and were allowed to proceed.

## Troops to Relieve Volunteers.

With the arrival of the troops under Torres, the need for the presence of the American volunteers will have ended and unless the rioting is resumed they will return to their homes.

Many of the refugees who came out of Cananea Friday night with the special train carrying women and children, are returning today although the women and children will be cared for at Bisbee and Naco for several days until complete order is restored.

## Troops Stopped on Border By War Department Orders

Prompt and successful action was taken by the War Department yesterday afternoon to check the movement of American troops across the frontier into Mexico in order to prevent an act of warfare being committed against the Mexican government.

The State Department, up to a late hour last night, had received no word from Ambassador Thompson in reply to the significant telegram sent to him during the day by Secretary Root, and the Mexican government and in no way made known its intentions of permitting American soldiers to invade its territory in order to protect Americans and their interests at Cananea.

## Troops Were Under Way.

The action of the War Department was in consequence of a telegram received shortly after noon from the headquarters of the Department of Colorado, at Denver, which transmitted the following telegram sent from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., last night:

"Major Watts with his squadron (four troops of the Fifth cavalry) leaves for Naco tomorrow, daylight. Hurry riders. Will render all possible assistance, observing law. STEEDMAN, Commanding."

The telegram contained also the following messages from United States Consul Galbraith, at Cananea, forwarded from Naco, Ariz.:

"A general insurrection at Cananea. Mexicans against Americans and all others. Several Americans killed. Governor of Sonora at Nogales tonight, on way here. We must be protected. Can you render immediate assistance?"

"My life, as well as lives of other Americans, in jeopardy. A number of Americans already killed. I am United States Consul Galbraith, at Cananea, forwarded from Naco, Ariz."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## HARD STRUGGLE IS IN PROSPECT ON MEAT BILL

Serious Conflict Likely Between House and Senate Over Inspection.

## WIDE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEASURES

Beveridge Bill, Backed by President, Finds Little Favor Among the Members.

Another serious conflict between the House and Senate, with the President in the background as the champion of the Senate's policy, is impending.

The prospect of the clash arises from the widespread demand for legislation to cure the evils said to be existing in the Chicago meat packing houses, and from the fact that the Senate measure to cure the evils differs radically from that which has been prepared by the House Committee on Agriculture to the same end.

The Beveridge measure has already been passed by the Senate and is now public property.

The Wadsworth substitute, prepared by a special subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee, is still guarded with the greatest secrecy. However, it differs drastically from the Beveridge bill, and on these differences will hinge a lively struggle between the House and Senate.

## Question of Costs.

First of all, the Beveridge bill, of which the President heartily approves, provides that the meat packers shall pay the costs of the Government inspection of meat. The Wadsworth substitute specifies that the Government, instead of the packers, shall stand for this expense.

Secondly, the Beveridge bill states that meat, even after it has gone through the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, may be refused for interstate or foreign commerce if an inspector finds it in a shop or storehouse the least bit unsanitary. That is, if a pool of blood is found standing in a remote corner of the shop or store-room, the Government inspector may turn the meat down as unfit.

## Provides for Court Review.

The Wadsworth substitute contents itself with merely stating that the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections shall be made and specifying that the shops shall be kept in a generally sanitary condition.

The Wadsworth measure also provides in most circumstances for a court review, in certain cases, for appeals from the judgment of the inspectors to the Secretary of Agriculture, both paragraphs being put in to protect the packers' interests.

It is evident, therefore, that there are radical differences in the House and Senate measures on the subject—differences so radical that there will be a sharp conflict between the two bodies before the measures are dovetailed into one serviceable law. As things stand now, the President and the Secretary of Agriculture have committed themselves unreservedly to the Beveridge measure, which charges to the packers all the expense of inspection. The Speaker of the House yesterday expressed himself as favoring the Wadsworth measure, which puts on the Government this inspection cost.

The country is further edited in this situation by the unusual fact that the House takes the view that the Senate, upon the suggestion of the President, acted without much consideration regarding the meat inspection measure. The House also argues that although the country wants to be sure that its meat is thoroughly and safely inspected, it wants a regulation on the subject that will insure the packers a fair deal.

## House Promises to Go Slow.

Members of the lower body, therefore, say they will go slowly and devote to this subject much thought. As an instance of their deliberative mood, it is notable that the Wadsworth substitute for the Beveridge measure will not be submitted to the full House Committee on Agriculture until Wednesday forenoon next.

As things look now, the House will pass its substitute, conferees will be appointed by the House and Senate, and the final result will be fought out in the committee room. The two bodies are confronted with reconciling two measures which seek by diametrically opposed methods to attain a common end—sanitary methods in the handling of the nation's meat supply.

## Mayor Dunne Suggests A Scientist Commission

CHICAGO, June 2.—Mayor Dunne telegraphed to Secretary Wilson, at Washington, today, suggesting the appointment of a commission of scientific men to visit the stock yards, investigate

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

# Washington Surrenders Completely To the Triumphant Student Cohorts



## GRADUATE ARMIES OVERRUN CAPITAL FOR COMING WEEK

## Students of University Law School Awarded Diplomas.

This is the time of commencements—the awarding of diplomas, and the turning out to an old, old world, that ever new personage, the graduate. Many a youth, armed with his sheepskin, and many a maiden, still blushing beneath her new-found honors, will soon embark on the sea of life in craft more or less suited to weather the storms that must come.

There will be the graduates from the state universities, from the high schools, and from the girls' schools. There will be talk of political economy, with all its problems satisfactorily arranged; military tactics, with all their requirements of drill, and music and drawing, with all their lessons learned. In short, before the present week expires, the District will have within her borders an army of graduates, ready to begin to learn that life is not all one sweet swim.

## Attorneys Get Degrees.

Last night in the National Theater the National University Law School turned out a likely lot of young attorneys.

This week the high school cadets will have their annual prize drill. This will come off June 5 and 6, and to the successful company the trophy, a beautiful flag, will be presented by the President of the United States.

The George Washington University and Georgetown University will hold their commencements this week also, when legal, medical, and academic diplomas will be awarded to the many students who have been so fortunate as to attain that high average which entitles them to graduation.

## High School Promotions.

In the high schools the promotion of students from class to class, will be announced.

In addition to these exercises there will be similar ceremonies held in Washington, and its suburbs by private schools, and especially young ladies' seminaries. It is there that the prettiest scenes will be enacted. There will be lovely graduation dresses of white, music, and, if human nature repeats itself, much blushing and laughter.

## THUNDERBOLT DESTROYS FRENCH FEUDAL CASTLE

PARIS, June 2.—There is one less historical chateau in France to delight the eyes of American tourists. The feudal castle of Chanzé, dating from the eleventh century, has been struck by lightning and destroyed.

It once belonged to Count Jacques du Bellay, a number of whose descendants are settled in the South in the Colonial days of America.

## OFFICERS OF THE SENIOR CLASSES OF THE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOLS.

- 1—Miss K. Alvord, Vice President, Western.
- 2—Miss Marie Donn, Vice President, Business.
- 3—Miss Beta Williams, Vice President, Eastern.
- 4—Miss D. H. Wagner, Poetess, Western.
- 5—Miss Ruth Worden, Secretary, Central.
- 6—Miss Ida Ladd, Secretary, Eastern.
- 7—Miss Corrinne E. Brackett, Vice President, Central.
- 8—Miss J. Friel, Secretary, Business.
- 9—Roger W. Paine, President, Central.
- 10—G. E. Harrison, President, Western.
- 11—E. L. Irey, President, Business.
- 12—S. Bryan, President, Eastern.
- 13—Harry E. Barringer, Treasurer, Central.
- 14—L. B. Ransom, Treasurer, Eastern.
- 15—Ernest S. Johnston, Treasurer, Business.

## CLASS OFFICERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS ARRANGE DETAILS

## Graduates Prepare Elaborate Programs for Closing Exercises.

Class elections have been held in all of the high schools of the city and the young men and ladies chosen to represent them on the day most notable in the life of a high school student, commencement day.

The highest honor that can be conferred upon a student in any of the schools is the unqualified admiration and popularity of his fellows when they elect him to represent his class on graduation night. The class election is the one feature of the school year when the least feeling of political ambition enters the life of the student. There is a strong desire to lead that rises in the breast of every member of the graduating class when the principal announces that class elections will be held. Then it is that factions spring into existence at the schools.

## Presidency Goes to Boys.

In the local high schools it has been the custom to confer the highest honor of the class upon a boy. To him is intrusted all of the details of the exercises. Appropriations have to be made from the class treasury to defray the expenses of decorations, printing and music and all pass through his hands. But the labor brings its own reward. On class night it is he who presides on the platform and introduces the speakers.

There are other officers, too, to be taken into consideration at the elections. The vice president, secretary, and treasurer all have their names printed on

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ENA SEES BULL FIGHT; NOT AFFECTED BY BLOOD

New Queen of Spain Seems to Enter Readily Into the Spirit of the National Sport—Thousands Attend Great Fete.

MADRID, June 2.—The chubby little Spanish Queen was taken to a bull fight today at the Plaza Delores, and a royal bull fight, too, if you please. Madrid has been quite wild with excitement. The Calle Alcalá from the Puerta to the bull ring, an enormous stretch of boulevard, was lined with excited persons. Every carriage in Madrid had been engaged days ahead. Special street cars ran direct to the toros. There were orange vendors and water peddlers, and fan sellers, and youths bearing souvenirs in the shape of banderillos. Inside, a seething mass of sweating, cackling humanity used to the sight of blood and reveling in it; women in garden party costume, amiable young señoritas, fathers and mothers of families, children, and even babies, all tightly squeezed together.

The ring was as hot as the sun-blasted benches. Soldiers in glittering uniform, swarthy Moors swathed in cool linen, equerries wearing medals and orders surrounded the King's box, which was decorated with bunting.

**Queen Wore Mantilla.**

A cheer went up as King Alfonso and Queen Victoria entered the royal box. The little bride wore white, a white mantilla, and a red spray of flowers across her bosom. She bowed to the crowd and waved the fingers of her right hand in a free, hearty, Spanish way.

Then came the Queen's mother, then Infanta Maria, then the Infanta Isabelia, and the Battenbergs, all wearing white mantillas. It was the signal for the beginning of the proceedings. This royal bull fight was to differ slightly from the sanguinary pastime popular here.

The King and Queen, gay and uncorrupted, talked and laughed. Ena saw her first bull killed without turning a hair. The second and third slaughters were merely repetitions of this. One poor beast sat on his haunches and refused to budge until the cruelty of the picadors made it necessary. It was with the advent of the fourth bull that the royal corral took on every-day manners, and horses were led to the slaughter.

**Horses Gored to Death.**

With bull No. 4 came the emaciated steeds ridden by the picadors and in five seconds one had been hideously gored and the bull had gone for its dead body and flipped it on high. The band of the ring was red with the horse's blood. Ring men covered up the carnage. Still the Queen sat there in her white mantilla smiling and greeted the matador as he approached to dispatch the bull. The King leaned over and smiled at him and the little bride did the same.

**Madrid Police Apologize To English Bomb Suspect**

MADRID, Spain, June 2.—Before releasing the British suspect Hamilton, who was at first charged with having been one of the anarchists implicated in the attempt against King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, the Madrid police apologized humbly.

The landlady of the house where the so-called Morales lived has identified a photograph as her supposed lodger. The police declare that the photograph is one of Jesus Navarro, one of the suspects arrested in Paris at the time the bomb was thrown at the King and President a year ago.

The latest theory of the police is that the plot against King Alfonso was hatched in Marseilles, and Manuel Morales is regarded as the actual assassin.

Plenty of Two-by-Ten Joist. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. ave. nw. Adv.

## RADICALS WIN IN CONFERENCE ON RATE BILL

Measure Reported to Senate by Committee More Stringent Than Ever.

## ANTI-PASS SECTION IS MADE IRONCLAD

Standard Oil Included As "Common Carrier"—House Yields on Several Points.

## The Rate Bill.

- Wishes all interstate free after January 1.
- Opens pipe lines under the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- Prohibits rebating and discriminating under penalties that include heavy fines and two years' imprisonment.
- Gives the commission power to fix "maximum reasonable rates."
- Gives power to establish joint routes and to provide the basis of division of the charge.
- Gives the Government prior use of roads in war.
- Requires five days' notice and hearing before a court can suspend a rate.
- Requires appeal to be taken within thirty days and direct to the Supreme Court.
- Provides the utmost publicity as to the details of railroad business.
- Gives commission power to establish uniform bookkeeping and accounting methods.
- Increases the commission from five to seven members, retains the present members, and raises the salary from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year.

The railroad rate bill was reported to the Senate by the conferees late yesterday afternoon. It will be laid before the House Monday, and action on the report is not likely to be delayed. In all probability it will be accepted by both bodies.

True to its traditions to the very end, the bill came from conference more stringent than it went in. At every stage of its career this has been its experience. The men who started by making it, for the House committee, as mild as possible "so it would stand some chance in the Senate," would hardly have recognized their own child when the Senate had reorganized its features. And the Senators who were frightened at their own radicalism received another shock when they learned that the conferees had still further added to the stringency of its provisions.

## Radicalism Won Everything.

Radicalism won at almost every point in conference. The anti-pass provision that is written into the measure is the most stringent, probably, that ever was adopted in this country. It reads:

"No carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, after January 1, 1907, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation for passage. Any carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000; and any person who issues, solicits, or accepts for himself or for any other such interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be subject to a like penalty."

## No More Free Passes.

This provision contains no exceptions. It is declared by the lawyers to prevent a railroad company issuing free transportation to its employees. Without doubt it prevents free passes for families of employees, or for those heretofore privileged classes, such as local attorneys, surgeons, etc., who raised such a protest when the measure was first inserted by the Senate. Officials of railway employees' organizations are barred from transportation. One railroad company may not exchange passes for its officials with another company. Subjects of charity, politicians, statesmen—everybody is barred.

## No Middle Ground Possible.

The interesting explanation was offered by some statesmen that the conferees had a long discussion of this amendment, some wanting to make it more sensible and practical than the Senate provision, and others objecting to any change that would lessen its stringency. The absolute provision that no passes shall issue was the outcome, and it is said that this is so stringent that there will be a tremendous protest that will cause its repeal or substantial